#### AMUSEMENTS.

THE VAN AMBURGH SHOW RE-ORGANIZED FOR THE CAMPAIGN of 1880

Will exhibit at Cincinnati on The City Lot,

On Wodnesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

JULY 18, 19, 20 AND 21

FIRST PERFORMANCE WEDNESDAY NIGHT. DOORS OPEN AT 7 O'CLOCK, AND every afternoon and nightrafter at 3 and 7.



anagement, with their usual liberality when for the anusement of their patrons, have allo requisition the resources of both hem-its take their CIRCUS COMPAS, the



HE ACTING MULES, Trick Dogs, Littiput nies, and the best Stud of Ring Horses in Am

HELLERIS SECOND SIGHT THE TAX TO SHITE HE

WOOD'S THEATER.

These man trotted a very closely-contested race his season, mile heath, best three in five out of which this match emanated, the backers of each horse thicking the ware tester is three-mile house. Race to comment at a closely P. H. a. Care will leave the C. H. & D. H. B. Depot, at 26

### Care will leave the C., H. & D. R. H. Barron, and 2:50 o'clock for the course, tells b THOS, J. STEPHENS, Proprietor. MUSICATS, bua autou

BRASS INSTRUMENTS IN STORE perior Rotary and Platinivalve Sax. Horris over shoulder, circular and upright, from the best Frouth and German manufactories, and sair ranted in every particular. Also, low, medicin, and high priced Violincelles, Guitara Banjo, Tamberines, Accordens, choice old Violina, Plutes, Tires, Clariouris, &c.

ts, &c. NTI JOHN CHURCH, JR., Addition and 60 WEST FOURTH-ST. COLD SEEDAL PIANOS THE BEST IN AMERICA. Steek & Grupe's (of New York) powerful toned double grand-action Concert Planos, properinced by Lista, Thalberg and other great artists the best, in existance, we will sell losse in each tham any other dealer in the city. Planos and Melodeson tuned and repaired theroughly. Planos to let at from \$6 to \$10 per cuarter. Munical instruments selling at half-preca. Do not buy or rent a Plano, until you have called and examined the above.

BRITTING & BRO., Sole Agents,
BRITTING & BRO., Sole Agents,
BRITTING & BRO., The Agents & BR

SUITS ALL!! N DIA NAPOLES AND CINCINNATI Railroad, Freight Department, Cincinnati, Jun-1800.—Mr. J. J. Burina, Agent:—Please send us o dozen quarts of your

EXCELSIOR FLUID INKS, bill, and oblige [1917-aw]

M. H. PALDWIN & HALDWIN,

BALDWIN & HALDWIN,

A TTORNEYS AT LAW, BANK BUILD
A 150, No. 4 West Third street, Officinnati, Ohio
myl71

Mary A. Thompson versus John Reams

Before Pales Boll, J. P., of Con handti tornship t in the above action by the man prints and action and July 10, 1860.

# Cincinnati Dailn

CINCINNATI, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1860. VOL. III, NO. 144.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THAINS DEPART. LITTLE MIAMI-17 minutes faster than City time, 130 A. M., 10 A. M. and 11 P. M. Columbus Ac-ommodation, 4 P. M. Xenia Accommodation, INNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON-IT minut

Chry time, Jan25 A. M. and 5:35 P. M. Louisville Accommodation, 2 P. M.
INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE-[12 ins slower than City time, | 5:40 A. M., 11:50

minutes above than the time; 2:40 A. M., 11:50 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MARIETTA AND CLECKRATT—[7 minutes faster than City times] 6:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

COVENOVOS ASP LEXENOVON—[City times,] 5:45 A. M. and 2:25 P. M. OMP AND INDIANAPOLIS-S A

TRAINS ARRIVE.

bittle Miant-3:50 A. M., S A. H., 11:04 A. M. Onto and Minimippi-7:36 A. M., 12:38 P. M., and 9:50 P. M.

CHACTERAY, HABILTON AND DATTON-7:45 A. M., 16:46 A. M., 1 P. M., 5:36 P. M., 7:35 P. M. and 5:15 P. M. MAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI-10:15 A. M. P. M. and 19 P. M. MARIETTA AND CINCINSATI-10-39 A. M. and 5(13 P. M. | Covenator and Lexinotor-19:35 A. M. and 4:58 P. M.

CINCINNAST, RICHMOND AND INDIANAPOLIS-7:45 . M., I P. M., 5:30 P. M.

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN.

HAST MAIL.—Arrives 3:50 A. M. and 4:40 P. M. BARTHORE, WASHINGTON AND WHEELING,—Arrives at 19:50 A. M.; closes at S. P. M. ST. LOUIS AND LOVINVILLE, Arrives at 11 A. M. and 10 P. M.; closes at 1 A. M. and 4 P. M. CHICAGO AND NORTH-WEST.—Arrives at 11 A. M. and 10 P. M.; closes at 1 A. M. and 4 P. M.

VARIBUTES.

Three sisters died near Nowman, Ga., re-ently, all on one day, of different diseases.

Paul Akers, the sculptor, has returned to his home in Portland, Me.; his health having been fully restored.

By the death of Prince Jerome, the Em-peror gets the patronage of a 1,000,000 france a year which falls into the civil list. The reason that Mr. Rarey is so great a favorite with the monarchs of Europe, is his devotion to stable government.

The returns received at Washington dicate that the population of the Uni States is now about 32,000,000.

The crew of the Macedonian will be paid off at Portsmouth, N. H., aext week. The draft to meet her pay roll is for \$64,000.

The author of Sessiss says that the American is the only person that knows what to do with the small of his back. He sits on it. The Methodist Episcopal Church (South are about to establish missions in Central America and Japan.

Seven new and splendid church edifices are in course of erection at Walmes, Sand-wich Islands.

A quantity of liquors was seized by the authorities of Worcester, Mass., the other day, as contraband.

A little girl, Helen Meliss, died from ex-haustion near Marion, Iowa, on Thursday, caused by excessive jumping of a rope. Late Natches papers announce the death, on the lat inst., of Rev. James Carson, one of the pioneers of Christian civilisation in Miss-

About one half of the brick Catholic Church, at Clinton, in Monroe County, Mo., was blown down during a recent storm in

According to the report of the census takers, the population of Vicksburg, Miss., is 4,864. In 1650 it was 3,698—an increase of only 1,166.

Joe Lane, says the Louisville (Ky.) Journal, in his manuscript begins his own name with capital letters and God Almighty's, with-

The throat distemper which prevailed some time since at Essex, Mass., has again made its appearance there, justly creating alarm, and baffling the skill of physicians.

A girl eight years old, Jane Graham, was o brutally violated in Lexington County, S. ., by a negrot some days since, that she died rom her injuries.

Two negroes, in Rockbridge County, Va., were so severely burned by a camphene-lamp xplosion, on Thursday, that they died in a sew hours in great agony.

Richard H. Pendegrast, of New Orleans, ffers a very fine horse and buggy for sale, price \$750, payable when Douglas is elected President of the United States.

The election of Professor for the Greek Chair of Richmond, Va., College, a few days ago, resulted in the choice of W.P. Lou-than.

Mrs. Schirner committed suicide recently Easton, Penn., by hanging herself to one the rafters in the garret of her sister's

The late Senator Broderick, by his will, leaves \$10,000 of his fortune to John A. Mc-Glynn, and the residue (said to be \$70,000) to George Wilkes, of Wilkes's Spirit.

After a horse is nine years of age, a wrinkle comes on the cyclid at the upper corner of the lower lid, and every year thereafter he has one more defined wringle.

Henry Van Dusen was actually blown to pieces near Juniats, Penn., on Friday, by the premature explosion of a rock which he was endeavoring to blast. Adam Carrel, a prisoner in the Northempton County (Penn.) Juli, awaiting his trial on a charge of incendiarism, committed suicide recently by opening the vains in his arm, causing him to bleed to death.

The miners and laborers of the Delaware and Hudson Company, in Luzerne County, Penn., commenced a strike ten days ago, thich has been extending until nearly all

the mines are stopped.

Dr. Mercer, of New Orleans, on the 4th inst, antibyrsed Mayor Cranston, of New-port, R. I., to provide for the inmates of the poor asylum of that place a dinner, regardless of expense.

A MOURNPUL MEMBERTO.—The Bangor (Ma.)
Timer learned by a gentleman of that city,
who has recently returned from Nova Scotia,
that among the articles brought up from the
wreck of the Hungarian, by the sub-marine
operator, was a sured of a young lady who
perished on the fatal night of the wreck, on
the back of which was written in penuli in a
firm hand—"Lizzie dies to night."

Al Sourn Angunes Bank.—The Bank of Chill, which has just gone fate operation at Valenciase, is the area bank of interesting the fate over established in Chill. A hard-money currency has prevailed hitherto, out the drain of alver for expertation to Europe has of late been no great that some other medium of exchange because an absolute necessity, and so the Bank was organized.

The Great Rifle Match in England-Vic-toria as a Markewomin Distribution of the Prizes-The Queen's Speech. The London Times of the 3d inst. contains

full accounts of the great match of the National Association, in which Queen Victoria participated, with great credit to her abilities as a markswoman. The day was beautifully clear, and the match took place at Wimbledon A DESCRIPTION OF WIMBLEDON.

The town—we are afraid to call it village—of Wimbledom, is a sort of "aide" place, a little eddy of life, away from the main traffic of river and railroad, the bulk of which glides past it to Richmond, and the line that does pass it is too distant to disturbits quietude. The Queen's entrance was near the town, and led by a broad drive to a double payllion, one compartment circular, the second oblong to from of the last was an energy day. and led by a broad drive to a double pavilion, one compartment circular, the second oblong in front of the last was an open dash or platform, carpeted with crimson cloth; on each side of the dais was a rich parterre of flowers, combining the most brilliant colors, the effect from the front of the Pavillion was exceedingly good. A narrow platform, about eighty yards long, also covered with crimson, led from the dais to a small tent, circular and quite open at the sides, under this tent, fixed to a frame, was a Whitworth rifle, the shot from which fired by her Majesty, was to open the competition.

ARRIVAL OF THE COMPETITORS.

ARRIVAL OF THE COMPETITORS.

About half-past two o'clock a body of volunteers, most of them intending competitors, marched into the inclosure and formed a line on each side of the narrow platform along which Her Majesty was to advance to the Rifle Tent. Soon afterward appeared a line of men, remarkable as not being in uniform, proceeded by the flag of the Swiss Confederation; there were about 150 of them; they were the Swiss, the formidable competitors for the prize "open to all nations." They are picked men, the best shots of their respective societies, or versife, of which they were the riband and badge. They appeared to be of the urban rather than the rural population; and looked very like the class of men whom our city volunteer companies are composed. They carried no weapons, and might easily have been mistaken for a detachment of the Orpheonists detained in London by curiosity to see the Tir National. The Swiss detachment took up a station behind the line of volunteers, to the left of the Queen's narrow "war path."

Her Majesty, who had left Buckingham Palsee at a quarter to three, arrived at Wimbledon shortly before four o'clock. The cheers of the spectators outside of the inclosure announced the approach of the Royal party. At four o'clock the carriages came on the ground, and Her Majesty alighted at the back of the pavilion over which the Royal standard was at the same moment holsted. The council of the Association, and its President, Mr. Sidney Herbert, received Her Majesty at the entrance. She was accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, Princess allice, and the young princess. After the Queen and Prince Albert had taken their places on the dais, the President, on behalf of the Association, presented addresses from that body.

The successful shot.

The caremony occupied but a short time, and immediately it terminated Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, advanced along the narrow walk, above destribed to the Rifle Tent. One light touch on the string attached to the trigger and the "first shot" was fired that announced the opening of the competition which will not close till Saturday next. The red and white flag held before the target apprised those of the spectators who knew its meaning that the bullet fired by the Royal hand had hit the "bull's eye," her Majesty, therefore, scored three points, according to the rules of the Association. The report of the rifle was followed by a hearty cheer from all parts of the ground.

THE PRIZES. The immense company dispersed after the Queen left. The following are the prizes

offered:

"Her Majesty the Queen's prize, £250; his Royal Highness the Prince Consort's prize, £100; his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge's prize, £50.

"Given by the Association—the gold medal; he silver medal; 20 Whitworth rifles, (value each 25 guineas,)£500; 20 prizes of the value of £750; Volunteer Ball prizes, given by Mr. Gye, of the Royal Italian Opera—1st, £100; ditto, 2d, £25; ditto, 3d, £25; ditto, 4th, £25; ditto, 5th, £25; Duke of Wellington's prize, £50; Landon Rifle Brigade cup, value £50; Army and Nacy Gueette prize £20 and a number of rifles by variours makers of fire-arms in Manchester, Birmingham, &c.

ham, &c.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

In answer to the addresses on the

he Queen said:
"I receive with sincere satisfaction the sen "I receive with sincere satisfaction the sentiments of attachment to my throns, person and family which have been expressed by the President and Council of your Association; and I assure you that I, together with my Royal Cousort, have gladly given encouragement to a body whose object it is to render permanent an armed force, limited exclusively to defensive purposes and founded upon voluntary exertions.

"I have witnessed with pleasure the manner in which the sinclent fondness of the English people for manly and sylvan sporishas been converted by your Association to more important ends, and has been made an auxiliary instrument for maintaining inviolable the safety of our common country."

Prince Albert also made a few remarks.

PLIES SERVING THE CAUSE OF AMERICAN LIBERTY—In the last volume of Randall's Life of Jefferson the following anecdote is even

While the question of Independence was before Congress, it had its meetings near a livery stable. Its members were short breeches and alle stockings, and, with hand-kerchief in hand, they were diligently employed in lashing the files from their lega. So very vexatious was this annoyance, and to so great an impatience did in arouse the sufferers, that it hastened, if it did not aid, in inducing them to promptly affix their signatures to the great document which gave birth to an empire Republic.

The anecdote I had from Mr. Jefferson, at Monticello, who seemed to enjoy it very much, as well as to give credit to the influence of the files. He told it to me with much glee, and seemed to retain a vivid recollection of the severity of an attack, from which the only relief was signing the paper and living from the seene.

HALE'S LIDER, SOIT ABAILST THE BOSTON COUNTRY.—J. A. Andrew, and A. G. Browne, says the Atlas and Bee, are the counsel for the Hon. John P. Hale in his sait for libel, against the Beston Courier. The Course not enly copied an article from the New York Tieses in regard to the New Hampshire Sunflor's course upon the Edwards claim, but placed a heading of the own to the strictures of the paper from which it copied, as follows: "Is John P. Hale an appear man?" Ample opportunity was given for the Courier to retract, but it did not see fit v. do so.

STONE-CUTTERN' SYRIER.—A strike has occurred among the stond-cutters of New Orleans, who have for some time past been so busily engaged in cutting out a trench for the Iron track of the city rathmat. The danger of being themselves struck by the sun suggested the idea, as there is out a small difference said to be between them and the Company—a matter of three cents per foot.

The High Price of Ment in London.

The extraordinary high rates at which neat has recently been sold are creating not only privation at present, but serious ap-prehensions for the future. In various of the only privation at present, but serious apprehensions for the future. In various of the manufacturing and populous districts of the country meetings have been held by the working men for the purpose of protesting against the high price of meat, and in some instances they have passed resolutions to abstain from purchasing meat at all, so long as the prices are so high as at present. In a meeting of this sort at Paddington, it was resolved that the high price of meat does not arise from scarcity, but from the monopoly of rich provision dealers, and that a government commission ought to be appointed to inquire into the matter. Of course, these things are only the ebullitions of discontent with the actual state of the market, for there is not a shadow of pretence of the existence of any monopoly on the part of any class of traders in provisions. The world's market is completely open to our traders, and there can be no doubt that, under the influence of present prices, no effort will be left untried to increase our supplies of meat.

But meat is an article incapable of any sudden increase, it is not easily brought from a distance, and can not be stored up in periods of abundance to meet the demands of a time of scarcity. In all these respects it differs from corn. The experience of the last few years proves that, in the main, we must rely on our own soil for our supplies of meat. Since foreign live stock has been admitted to our markets there has been some increase of weight; and, perhaps, improvement in the quality of the animals imported. The num-

Since foreign live stock has been admitted to our markets there has been some increase of weight; and, perhaps, improvement in the quality of the animals imported. The number of animals imported is also considerable, but, as compared with our total consumption, the amount of meat from this source is unimportant. Thus there were 18,900 live animals of foreign stock imported into London during the month of May last, of which 15,000 were sheep, 1,633 were beasts, 1,258 calves, 189 lambs and 802 pigs. But then 18,300 of the sheep consisted of Merinoes, bred in Germany, which came in such poor condition that the addition they made to our food supply was very slight. To a certain extent the same observation applies to the imported beasts, especially those from Spain and Portugal. But when we compare the numbers with our own produce, if the foreign animals had been, head for head, as good as our own, the aid afforded by importation would be practically unimportant, for the total number of beasts shown in the metropolitan market during May, including the foreign, was 10,040; sheep and lambs, 124,080; calves, 2,059, and pigs, 2,950. But even this shows only a portion of the meat supplied to the metropolits, for the quantities of dead meat sent for sale in Newgute and Leadenhall markets from Scotland, Vorkshire and the west of England are very considerable.

Concessions of the King of Naples to Garibaldi. The following decree contains the official statement of the concessions made by the King of Naples:

Desiring to give to our most beloved subjects a mark of our sovereign benevolence, we have determined to grant constitutional and representative institutions to our kingdom in harmony with national and Italian principles, so as to guarantee future security and prosperity, and to draw always closer the bonds which unite us to the people whom Providence has called us to govern. For this object we have arrived at the following determinations:

1. We grant a general amnesty for all

ing determinations:

"1. We grant a general amnesty for all political offenders up to this day.

"2. We have charged the Commander, Don Antonio Spinelli with the formation of a new ministry, who shall compile, in the shortest possible time, the articles of the statute on the basis of representative, Italian and national institutions.

"3. An agreement will be established and

tional institutions.

"3. An agreement will be established with the King of Sardinia for the common interest of the two crowns in Italy.

"4. Our flag shall, from this day forward, be adorted with vertical bands, preserving always the arms of our dynasty in the center.

5. As regards Sicily, we will grant it analogous representative institutions, such as to satisfy the wants of the island; and one of the Princes of our Royal House shall be our

iceroy. (Portici, June 25, 1860. FRANCIS." BENEDICT ABNOLD AND HIS SUIT FOR Lisst.-Everett, in the thirty-ninth number of his Mount Vernon Letters, says of Arblon.

Queen Conorms Venders IN Stave States.—A man in Gortansville, Va., recently heaf a slave with a stick, then tied his feet together and threw him head foremost into a hogshead of water. When the negro was taken out he was found to be dead. A coroner's jury sat around the body, and soon returned a verdict of "Died from congestion of the brain." The Charlottesville Review, which records this fact, has heard also of "a case where a negro was recently punished in a neighboring county, and died within a minute or two afterward. The verdict in this case was 'Died from a combination of circumstances!" circumstances f

A SOUTH CAROLINA CELSBRATION OF THE FOURTH.—At a celebration at Westberough, (S. C.,) on the 4th of July, after James Buchanan, Caleb Cushing and others had been tougted, the disunion sentiment was continued to the continued to

By Edward Davis.—Col. Wm. L. Yancey.
of Alabams: May he live to be the first President of the Southern Confederacy.
The next was to the birthday of our country, and it is no wonder that the poor old
Fourth finished, in such flery splendors, at
the thoughts of its new glories.

By F. C. Hehre.—The Day we Celebrate:
We can now only cherish it for the past.
May we som be able to greet it as the natal
day of a Southern Confederacy.

Menanceoty Accident From Fining a Cannon.—While some young men, at East Fairfield, Vt., were celebrating the Fourth by firing a salute from a hole drilled in a rock, one of the charges did not ignite readily, and a young man, by the mane of Gilbert, was stepping over it, when it was discharged, and killed him instantly by tearing off a part of his head. Another young man was also injured, and has been deranged ever since.

The Thunderer on English Rifle-Shootings Comparison of Britain with America. The London Times of the 3d concludes as editorial on the rifle-match at Wimbledon

As her Majesty was resterday reminded, the English-people have always excelled as markamen. Their ancestes were famous and formidable with the longbow. Their descendants in the United States are not less so with the rifle. To this day, next to being a with the rifle. To this day, next to being a good horseman, "cross country," there is nothing an English gentleman is so proud of as being a good shot. This chipability of our rape is so thoroughly recognized as to be even encountered by a systematic opposition. Law and custom conspire to keep arms out of the bands of the ordinary Englishman, for the very reason that he is known to be fond of the gun and apt at its use. Our squires know full well that our village laborers could use the rifle quite as well as Wanhington's troops, and that our shopkeepers would fight as well behind breastworks as the heroes of Bunker's Hill. Of course the courage displayed in the open field is more a theme for admiration, and nothing was ever more glorious than the cavalry charge at Balakhavs.

But the present is a question of defense.

and nothing was ever more glorious than the cavalry charge at Balaklays.

But the present is a question of defense, and what we have to learn is whether ordinary Englishmen, generally engaged in other pursuits, can be taught to defend their cities from invasion. It is a point on which we have no doubt. At least one Englishman out of Iwo, has the eye and the srin the nerve, the steadiness and the courage to exchange shots with an invader, and give as well as take. Whatever jealousy there may have existed in times gone by, there can now be no reason against teaching every man of good character how to defend his country. Her Majesty, yesterday, inaugurated the rifle as our national weapon.

Acts of Parliament formerly enjoined the use and practice of the bow, and the planting and preservation of the yew for this purpose. Queen Victoria wishes to reign over a nation of riflemen. Why are we a free people, and why do we govern enraelves if we may not be trusted? Despoile governments may be afraid to see their application of the propole of the manufactors and the propole of th

why do we govern eurselves if we may not be trusted? Despoile governments may be afraid to see their people armed, but ours need have no such fear. Our freedom is our best resource, our great army of reserve, our arsenal of weapons. Our mechanical skill is wasted upon us if we do not learn the use of the weapon we can make so well. Her Majesty's own shot, yesterday, proved the perfection to which we have brought the national arm. At the distance of four hundred yards the bullet deviated only an inch and three-quarters in clevation, and four-fifths of an inch from the direct line. We have the weapon and the materials; all that is wanted is the skill, and this week will show our progress in that respect.

The Crucities and Outrages Practiced at the Siege of Palerma. A European correspondent of the New Orleans Picayane, in a recent communication

says:

It is said that though Garibaldi attacked Palermo with but 900 men, no great resistance was made by the Neapolitans, who took refuge in the citadels or upon the vessels then in port. The Consuls withdrew to their menof-war, and quickly the city was deluged in inflammable rain. Bomb after bomb exploded, carrying death with them; and for two days this unjustifiable massacre was continued. Horrible to relate, those mercenary wretches who abandoned their banners without fighting, as soon as they found themselves in sewho abandoned their banners without fight-ing, as soon as they found themselves in se-curity, sent up shrieks of joy when ever a new point of Palermo was discovered to be in flames. During the siege of Rome in '48, the French likewise made use of bombs, but, with greater humanity, fired them in unfrequented parts of the city, and at night only, when their coming might be seen and danger to life

It was left for Neapolitan Bourbons to em oloy these terrible missiles during the da when, impossible to be discovered in the sur light, they spread destruction everywhere. The cry of wise if re mingled with the groans of women and children buried under the ruins of burning houses, and was shouted by persons came to an untimely end during this crisis, and many of whose carbonized bodies are now being hawked about the streets of Palermo. In retiring to the citadel, the Neapolitans massacred every one whom they encountered. Among their victims was the wife of one of the Sicillan revolutionary chiefs. Not daring to betray her husband, she was beated down and put to the forture. Burning pitch was smeared over her bosom, and she died in the most horrible agony.

of his Mount Vernon Letters, says of Arnold:

I can not retrain from repeating another anecdote of him, recorded by Mr. Sabine, which throws a dismal light upon the repute in which it was held where it might be kindly viewed. After the Revolutionary War he established himself in some sort of business at St. John's, New Brunswick, which was principally settled by American loyalists. His work-house and the prechandise, being fully insured, were destroyed by fire, and Arnold was charged in a newspaper with having himself set fire to the building, in order to get the insurance, which was largely beyond the value of the property. He prosecuted the publisher of the paper for libel, laid the damages at thousands, and recovered by the verdict of the jury two and sixpence. Such was the estimate formed by a St. John jury of his probity.

QUERR CORONERS VERDICTS IN SLAVE STATES.—A man in Gortansville, Va., recently heaf a slave with a stick, then tied his feet together and threw him head foremost into a hogshead of water. When the negro was taken out he was found to be dead. A coroner's jury sat around the body, and soon returned a verdict of "Died from congestion of the brain." The Charlottesville Resieus, which we have a negro was recently punished in a neighboring county, and died within a mighboring county, and died within a minute or two afterward. The verdict in this case was 'Died from a combination of circumstances'!"

A LESSON OF CONTENTMENT. -- Pyrrhus A LESSON OF CONTESTENT, — Pyrrhus would first conquer Africa, and then Asia, and live merrily and take his case; but when Cyness, the orator, told him he might do that aircady, rested satisfied, condemning his ownfolly. Thou mayest do the like and be composed in thy fortune. Thou hast enough; he that is wet in a bath can be no more wet if he he finer into the ocean itself and if thou that is well in a tath can be no more wet if he be fining into the ocean itself; and if thou hast all the world, or a solid mass of gold as big as the world, thou canst not have more than enough. Enjoy thyself at length; and that which thou hast; the mind is all be content, thou art not poor, but rich. I say, then, add no more wealth, despise riches; that is true plenty, not to have, but not to want riches; it is more glory to condemn than to possess; and to want nothing is di-

The Javanese Giff to the Pours.—We give the amount coming to each policeman of the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, by the distribution of the donation made by the Japanese Embassy: Washington police, each, \$16 50; Baltimore police, each, see each, \$16 50; Baltimore police, each, \$4 64, New York police, each, \$5 62. The Baltimore police have refused their gratuity because in opposition to a municipal ordinance.

A Guirneus Crows.—Dan Rice, of whom so much has been said and written, has recently been rusticating in Girard, Eric County, Penn. The young ladies of the Presbyterian Church got up a fair and appealed to Daniel for a donation. Dan handed over \$1,000, for purchasing a library for the Church.

PRICE ONE CENT.

Character and Creed of the Pruses of Mount Lebanan-Their Recent Attacks upon Christians.
The Philadelphia Ledger, of late date, con-

tsins the fellowing information:

Until now it has been almost impossible to tell certainly what the Drusse really were, either in their origin or their belief. Mosheim classifies them with semi-Christian sects, who hold the doctrines of the Manicheans, that there are two eternal principles, one of good and the other of evil, at war with each other, and equally powerful. They have, however, always been esteemed a branch of the Maronites, who, in the seventh century, sprung from the Monothelites, under John Maro, their first Patriarch. They were externally connected with the Maronites antil 1841, and were considered as a sort of degenerate Unitarians. They themselves claimed to be descended from those Franks, who, in the eleventh century, waged war against Mohammed, and who, with their descendants, are known to, have retired to Mount Lebanus, or Lebanon, in considerable numbers. It is also known that in the twelffl century, A. D. 1182, the Maronites conformed to the Romish Church, and this may naturally have been attributed to the mins the fellowing information

numbers. It is also known that in the twelftl century, A. D. 1182, the Marouites conformed to the Romish Church, and this may naturally have been attributed to the influence of the Druses.

Closer investigations, however, show that while, for polltical reasons, the Druses may have identified themselves with the Marouites, and have consealed their faith, and while the Roman Catholics may have offered them their protection, hoping thus to gain them over, they are, in fact, and ever have been, a sect of Persian Mohammedans, sprung from the followers of Hakem, a false Mohammedan prophet, who was born at Caire, A. D. 985, began to reign in Egypt 396, and was assaminated 1920. His character and commands to his followers, together with their oath of allegiance to him, were published by De Lacy, and a full account of them in Jovett's Christion Researches in Sgria. At first it would seem that their hatred to the rest of the Mohammedans was so strong as to drive them into a sort of tacit alliance with the Crusaders, both being persecuted together and driven up in the mountains of Lebanus. But the initiated have always kept up a secret organization and faith of their own, studionsly concealed from the uninitiated even of their own body.

They acknowinglesseven law-givers. Adam.

studiously concealed from the uninitiated even of their own body.

They acknowledge seven law-givers, Adam, Noah, Abraham, Jesus, Mohammed and Jafd, who is, perhaps, in their view, the same as Hakem, who is, in point of fact, the embediment of the Delty, first appearing appearing about 400 years after Mohammed. They openly profess a sort of Unitarianism, but have secretly many points of belief and practice known only to the initiated. These initiated ones are as excessively rigid to their creed as uninitiated are lax and accommodating. They live temperately on a food pending. creed as uninitiated are lax and accommodating. They live temperately on a food peculiar to themselves, marry only in their own order, and never take an oath, but confirm their declarations with the words "I have said it." The Iman of the Druses is their coclesiastical head, and is regarded with profound veneration by all classes, initiated and uninitiated. Malte Brun estimates their number at 120,000, but the missionaries say they do not number over 70,000.

number at 120,000, but the missionaries say they do not number over 70,000.

At this moment they have suddenly attacked the Christian villages, with great fury, and destroyed sixty or seventy of them. The American flag seems to prove the best protection. That the Turkish Mohammedans have joined them is more than probable, and the only conjecture is as to the cause. Not improbably it is the result of some Russian and perhaps French intrigue, a thing of very easy and common occurrence, for the sake of demonstrating to the world the insecurity of the Christians under the Turkish rule, and as the Christians under the Turkish rule, and as a plausible pretext for taking possession of the sick man's effects. It is asserted that the French Consul at Beirut had declared this French Consul at Beirut and declared this to be the end of Turkish rule over the Christians, and it is to be observed that a Russian frigate, of thirty guns, happened to come along the coast just at the time of this outbreak. All that seems certain is that matters cannot well be worse than they are. But England will not like French or Russian

extension in Syria. Countle Barle Harrors in the Maraneaux. The Honolulu Advertiser publishes a lon account of the trip of the missionary packet Morning Star to the Marquesas Islands, written by one of the missionaries, from which we clip the following:

we clip the following:

Taking both mission families on board, we left for Puamo (Hivao) at midnight, 19th, reaching that place Saturday morning, April 24. Landed our passengers and goods, found all the natives of the bay friendly and obliging, and seemed to be living peacefully with their neighbors, but the natives of Heteani, the station of Pohaku, attacked a village of the Typees in September last, and killed six men, one of which they brought to their home, cooked and ate, under the eyes of the missionary. They also took captive a boy, whom they burned alive. Pohaku says they made a large fire, over which the boy was suspended and roasted, after being bound hand and foot. Captives are always sure of a terrible fate. Nothing short of extermination, root and branch, of their enemies is thought of.

A NEGRO ANXIOUS TO RETURN TO SLAVERY Thomas Whitten, of Lee County, Va., went to Bellevue, Ohio, a few days since, to bring home his runaway slave, Manfred, who had written three letters to his master begging to

be taken home. An account says

Arriving in Bellevue, accompanied by a friend, they found Manfred ready to start any moment for "Old Virginia," though a hotel-keeper in the town seemed determined that such a horrible ain should not be committed. In order to prayent it, he kidnapped the boy and ran him six or eight miles into the country and concealed him. Mr. Whitten had resolved to have no more to do with the business, and was about starting home, when Manfred, having escaped from his abolition captor, made his appearance, begged to go with his master, and is now working on Mr. Whitten's plantation, in Lee Country Va. "as happy as the day is long." Manfred states that he had much rather lives in a slave State as a slave, than in a free State as a free negro. be taken home. An account says:

negro. PRESERVATION OR OLD LAND-MARKS BY THE BOSTONIANS, The Atlas and Bernays,

in a late issue:

The ancient "Triangular Warehouse," at this head of North-street, and fronting on Dock Square, his been sold at auction, and is in process of being demollahed. The front wall of the building will be carefully taken down in as good condition as possible, and will be removed to East Cambridge, where it will probably be set up in some place to be preserved.

The workmen found under one of the rafters a bullet mould, suitable for running ounce balls for a musket. The mould is of an ancient pattern, and is supposed to have been there many years. They also found, over one of the doors, upon the liner wall, a horse-since which, according to tradition, was nailed there before the Revolution.

"Old Congress Hail," in which Congress met in the "dark days" of the Revolution, has almost disappeared. has almost disappeared, a street

DOMESTIC BANDITY.—The Washington (D. C.) States says: There is no doubt but that there is an organized band of robbers, who have leagued together with the determination to knock down and rob whoever they can, and they have stationed themselves on the road from Washington to Bladensburg and beyond. It would be well for persons to exercise considerable caution about traveling the road after dark.

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